

## IN THE CLAIMS

The text of all claims under examination is submitted, and the status of each is identified. This listing of claims replaces all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

1. (currently amended): A process of producing fermentation product comprising the steps of,
  - (i) forming an acidified suspension of particulate plant derived material comprising a first polysaccharide which is more readily hydrolysable and a second polysaccharide which is more difficult to hydrolyse,
  - (ii) allowing the first polysaccharide to undergo hydrolysis by action of the acid at a temperature of at least 50°C under conditions such that the first polysaccharide is hydrolysed and thereby forming a mixture of an aqueous liquor containing dissolved sugar and a solid residue containing the second polysaccharide,
  - (iii) subjecting the acidic mixture to one or more separation stages in which the solid residue and aqueous sugar liquor are substantially separated from each other,
  - (iv) optionally washing the residue substantially free of the acid and the sugar,
  - (v) passing the solid cellulosic residue to a further treatment stage in which the residue is subjected to the action of dilute acid at a temperature of at least 50°C under conditions such that the second polysaccharide is hydrolysed and thereby forming a mixture of an aqueous liquor containing dissolved sugar and a solid residue,
  - (vi) subjecting the acidic mixture to one or more separation stages in which the solid residue and aqueous sugar liquor are substantially separated from each other,
  - (vii) optionally washing the residue substantially free of the acid and the sugar,
  - (viii) adjusting the pH of the aqueous liquor from stages (iii), (iv), (vi) and (vii) to a pH of at least 4,
  - (ix) passing the aqueous liquor from stage (viii) to a fermentation stage where the dissolved sugars are acted upon by a microorganism in a fermentation broth to produce a fermentation product,
  - (x) separating the fermentation product from the broth,

characterised in that the separation stage in steps (iii) and/or (vi) a flocculating agent is added to form a waste by-product, employing one or more flocculating agent(s) selected from the group consisting of water-soluble polymers, water-swellaable polymers and charged microparticulate material, wherein ~~the charged microparticulate material is selected from the group consisting of swellable clays,~~

~~anionic, cationic or amphoteric microparticulate silica based materials and organic cross-linked polymeric microparticles and the water-soluble or water-swellaable polymer is selected from the group consisting of polyacrylate salts, polyacrylamide, copolymers of acrylamide with (meth) acrylic acid or salts thereof, copolymers of acrylamide with dialkylaminoalkyl (meth) acrylate or acid addition or quaternary ammonium salts, polymers of diallyldimethyl ammonium chloride, polyamines and polyethylene imines,~~

the separation stage in steps (iii) and/or (vi) further includes mechanical means selected from the group consisting of a filter press, centrifuge, belt press, horizontal belt filter, and pressure filter, to separate the solid residue as cake solids.

2.(original): A process according to claim 1 in which the plant derived material comprises materials selected from the group consisting of herbaceous biomass, softwood biomass, hardwood biomass, sewage sludge, paper mill sludge and the biomass fraction of municipal solid waste.

3. (previously presented): A process according to claim 1 in which the plant derived material is cellulosic and comprises hemicellulose as the first polysaccharide and cellulose as the second polysaccharide.

4. (previously presented): A process according to claim 1 in which the acid has a pKa of below 4 and has a concentration up to 2% by weight.

5. (previously presented): A process according to claim 1 in which the acid is selected from sulphuric acid and hydrochloric acid.

6. (previously presented): A process according to claim 1 in which the hydrolysis of the first polysaccharide is conducted at a temperature of between 120 to 220°C for a period of from 1 minute to 15 minutes.

7. (previously presented): A process according to claim 1 in which the hydrolysis of the second polysaccharide is conducted at a temperature of between 120 to 220°C for a period of from 1 minute to 15 minutes.

8. (previously presented): A process according to claim 1 in which the flocculating agent is selected from the group consisting of water-soluble or water-swellaable natural, semi-natural and synthetic polymers.
9. (original): A process according to claim 8 in which the polymer is formed from a water-soluble monomer or blend of monomers.
10. (cancelled).
11. (previously presented): A process according to claim 1 in which the flocculating agent is a charged microparticulate material.
12. (cancelled).
13. (previously presented): A process according to claim 1 in which flocculation is effected by employing a water-soluble or water-swellaable polymer and a charged microparticulate material.
14. (withdrawn): A process according to claim 1 in which flocculation is effected by introducing an anionic microparticle material into the mixture and then reflocculating by adding a substantially non-ionic polymer.
15. (withdrawn): A process according to claim 1 in which flocculation is effected by introducing a cationic polymer into the mixture and then reflocculating by adding an anionic microparticulate material.
- 16.(withdrawn): A process according to claim 1 in which flocculation is effected by introducing a cationic polymer into the mixture and then reflocculating by adding an anionic polymer.
17. (withdrawn): A process according to claim 1 in which flocculation is effected by introducing an anionic polymer into the mixture and then reflocculating by adding a cationic polymer.
18. (previously presented): A process according to claim 1 in which the solid residue comprises lignin.

19. (previously presented): A process according to claim 1 in which the fermentation product is selected from the group consisting of ethanol, glycerol, acetone, n-butanol, butanediol, isopropanol, butyric acid, methane, citric acid, fumaric acid, lactic acid, propionic acid, succinic acid, itaconic acid, acetic acid, acetaldehyde, 3-hydroxypropionic acid, glyconic acid and tartaric acid and amino acids wherein the amino acids are L-glutaric acid, L-lysine, L-aspartic acid, L-tryptophan, L-arylglycines or salts of any of these acids.

20. (previously presented): A process according to claim 1 in which the fermentation product is separated from the broth by passing the broth comprising the fermentation product into a distillation stage, where the fermentation compound is collected as a distillate and the residue 'still bottoms' is removed.

21. (withdrawn): A process according to claim 1 in which the fermentation product is separated from the broth by passing the broth comprising the fermentation product into a concentration stage, in which the fermentation compound is collected in the concentrate and extracted by at least one means selected from the group consisting of ion exchange, solvent extraction and electrodialysis.

22. (new): The process according to claim 1, wherein the flocculant is formed from ethylenically unsaturated water soluble monomers selected from the group consisting of (meth) acrylic acid or salts thereof and acrylamide and the flocculant exhibits an intrinsic viscosity in the range of 7 to 25 dl/g.